THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The editor of the New York Times sets out upon his leading article of Thursday last, thus:

The general sentiment of the Southern press, so far as our notice has extended, with the exception of the Richmond Examiner, which seems to be edited by a lunatic, and one or two other papers, is very earnest in its condemnation of the acquittal of Ward.

and one or two other papers, is very earnest in its condemnation of the acquittal of Ward.

We might urge against his main charge, that we have condemned the Ward acquittal more emphatically than any Southern journal out of Kentucky; but we should no more think of quarrelling with the Times for a flat falsication of fact, than with a dog for his vomit, or a sow for her stime. And if its editor's allegation of lanacy were his own original conception, and not borrowed at second hand, we might escape that, also, under the legal maxim, falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus—a liar in the particular is a liar in general.

It is the habit of stupid prints to denounce piquant, free, out-speaking journals, as afflicted with lunacy; but it has never yet entered the head of any one to accuse the Times of lunecy. Among the double sheet dailies of New York city, the Times is most remarkable for editorial dalaess. Whatever the ground over which the editor travels, or the speed at which he goes, whether a dull joy-trot, or a stiff, clumsy gallop, the unconcealable ears of the great Maltere ass are distinctly visible. Whatever the covering with which he attempts to conceal his proportions, he cannot get his bray mistaken for a roar.

Whatever of masculine thought, of straightfor-

proportions, he cannot get his bray mistaken for a roar.

Whatever of masculine thought, of straightforward, manly independence, or of practical wisdom, spears in his editorial columns, is, without exception, stolen from the Herald. Whatever he has that is literary, according to the Yankee clock standard of taste and elegance, is copied from the wet-blanket platitudes of the Tribune. Whenever he aspires to real learning and knowledge, by no means an uncommon thing, he fits himself out with burglarious implements, breaks into a British Quarterly, and steels whole pages of its contents, which he serves up with just the degree of skill that belongs to the cook who piepares bologna sansage for lunch. From paucity of advertisements, his paper has room for heavy instalments of news, but as to editorial brilliancy, it is lucus a non lucenão.

He was long a papil, protege and parasite of the Chevalier Webb; and is, of course, a thorough-bred flunkey. With great natural aptitude for that calling, he was happy in a patron to school him perfectly in its arts and mysteries. He is perfect in those instincts which prompt a dog to follow and a monkey to imitate, however much he lacks the fidelity of the one or the sprightliness of the other. He obeyed so long the bit and rein of the Chevalier that he finally mistook himself for the charger that carried the knight, instead of the donkey that staggered under the pack of cast-off clothes and dirty linen.

While under Webb's direction he got along observative account.

while under the pace of caseon closes along obscurely enough; but, when Webb was once abroad, he broke out in the donkey's unmistakeable bray of affection for Cuffee. When Webb got back he was kicked away from the Courier and Evquirer for blatant abolitionism, to be afterwards thrown out of a national whig convention for the negro stench he exuded.

hlatant abolitionism, to be afterwards thrown out of a national whig convention for the negro steach he exuded.

When he set up the Times he found it his interest to affect decency and respectability for a while—but the effort cost him a great deal of trevail, and he had soon to return to his cups. He was hugely in favor of international copyright, until he took in one of the Harpies Brothers as a pastner, when he forthwith set to eating up his old words. Since that event his trade, like the Harpies, has been to batten on others' intellects—the 4rade of brain sucking.

He broke with the Chevalier, but could not escape his destiny. The phosphorescent glimmer which he emitted through the Courier and Enquirer he had the conceit to suppose he could blew into a genuine fire through the means of the Times. Though his mistake is patent to every one else, his stupidity and self-conceit delude him into the belief that everybody takes his beggarly basket of plagiarised cat meat for genuine food.

He prints his paper on a double sheet, after the manner of the Himald, sets up his flaccid editorials in the same type, and foolishly fancies therefrom that his paper has the same merit and his productions the same sense and ability. Of late he has taken to wallowing in the fillby abolition sewers and escapolis replenished from the feculent columns of the Tribune, and fancies that he is a water-god, a Kuhleborn, with power to raise the tides and control the floods; but, in fact, he is become only a tondy of Greeley, as he formerly was a cuttle-lish of Webb.

The forte of the editor of the Times is in plagiarism, and he must be confessed to have accomplish.

tondy of Greeley, as he formerly was a cuttle-fish of Webb.

The forte of the editor of the Times is in plagiarism, and he must be confessed to have accomplished all that scissors can do. As his trade requires method, he has never been accused of madness. Limacy is not an unfrequent plea to indictments for murder, but was never known in petit larceny. The practicers of this small vice never trust to the moon, though, like the moon, they often shine with a borrower light. Take away this editor's scissors and pastepot, and you get that which naught enriches you but makes him poor indeed.

Like Turvytop, he dresses after the fashion of the great spends his life in practising deportment, and deludes himself with the hope that somebody may mistake him, if not for the Prince Regent, at least for a gentleman.

He aspires to the harred of the South. He has not yet been able to win her contempt.

(From the Richmond Examiner.)

The editor of the Tribune is a socialist. A few years since he was as busy in denouncing the structure of free society at the North as he is now in intermeddling with slavery attile South. One day be proposes to set the blacks free at the South, and the next day he would abridge or destroy the liberties of the whites at the North. He scorns and scoute the lessons of history, derides every form of government that the wit of man has yet devised, and arregantly proposes a Utopia hatched in the brains of crazy Frenchmen and adopted on trust, by ignorant Yankees. And what is this Utopia? Its leading and distinctive object, in which all socialists and

gantly proposes a Utopia hatched in the brains of crazy Frenchmen and adopted on trust, by ignorant Yankees. And what is this Utopia? Its leading and distinctive object, in which all socialists and communists concur, is to get rid of free competition among the laboring class. In most eloquent and thrilling language, the socialists of France, England, and America, portray and denounce the evils which free competition inflicts on the masses. As an instance, we quote the following from Alton Locke, written by an English clergyman. It is the speech of a chartist:—

It is a sin to add our weight to the crowd of artisans who are now choking and stranging each other to death, as the prisoners did in the bianck hole of Calcutta. Let those who will, turn beast of paoy and feed upon their fellows, but let us at least keep ourselves pure. It may be the law of political civilization, that the rich should eat up the poor, and the poor eat up each other. Then, There rise and curse that law, that civilization, that ha uture. Either I shall destroy them, or they shall destroy me. As a slave, as an increased hurden on my fellow sufficers, I will not live. So help me dod! I will take no more work to my house, and I call upon all to sign a protest to that effect.

Socialists, communists, chartists, and young Englishmen all feeling and communists, chartists, and young Englishmen all feeling and communists chartists, and young Englishmen all feeling and communists chartists, and young Englishmen.

protest to that effect.

Socialists, communists, chartists, and young Englishmen, all fully and entirely concur that in free society by means of competition between capital and labor on the one hand, and the competition between the poor with each other to get employment, "the rich deveur the poor, and the poor eat up each other." They agree wholly as to the disease of free society, and only differ as to the remedy. Nay, they agree further that free competition must be gotten rid of in some ay, that its evils are utterly intolerable, and that society, as at present constructed, cannot long exist.

cannot long exist.

The editor of the Tribune has, in effect, a thousand times most cloquently and logically maintained that the experiment of free society has been a failure. He is trying hard to abolish it, by getting rid of free competition. Now, free competition, if not liberty, is the necessary result of liberty, and there can be no liberty a here there is no competition. If he will car is South we will show him that there is no competition and the competition are south we will show him that there is no competition are connection among slaves. So far then is he strivcompetition among slaves. So far then is he striv-ring to make the cot litten of the independent work-ting white man of the North identical with that of magne slaves.

Moreover, he eloquently insists on the beauties and advantages of associated labor. The working

Moreover, he eloquently insists on the beauties and advantage of associated labor. The working man of the North must be associated—penned up in pladianaste, ies, their children from their earliest infancy separated from their parents, and reared and educated in common. The parents are to compose a sont of industrial army, where every morement shall be regulated by some directing and controlling authority. Individuality is to be destroyed, and men are to be made automatons to secure protection and cost ain subsistence at all times. Stranger still, they are to be deprived of all free will, all according to which we have to be reduced to the condition of the cogs on a wheel worked entirely be an outward force. In order to elevate and improve their heads and hearts.

The sociolists are all, more or less, tinged with agrarianism or commonism. The laws of England, however, in regard to parishes and poorhouses, recognise termionism in the last resort, as the obligation of society. The parish is bound to support its own poor when out of camployment or incapable of work.

But Greeley must come South if he wishes to see

work. But Greeley must come South if he wishes to see But Greeley must come South if he wishes to see communism in perfection. We support and take care of each slave, not according to the amount he cares, but according to what he seeds. We regard his wards and not his works. We pay the highest wages in support, care, and attention to the infants, aged and sick. The farm is a common concorn, in which tye master furnishes the skill and capital, and the slaves the labor. Each divides according to his wants. The smaster wants the greater share, but tarely, in p. oportion to his skill and capital, gate a fair divides. He often gets none, for the concern frequently brings him in delt, by the idleness of the negroes at d the expense of their support. It can never happen, however, that the negroes do not get their dividend. If the concern fails, they are paid to the last, are sold, and become partners in another concern. They have cetates tail in all the

lands of the South, indefeasible by fine and recovery. We fear, if we draw the parallel any further between socialism and slavery, that Greeley will be so struck with the recemblance of his boas ideal, that he will desert the Tribune, and try to become master on a Virginia farm. His paper is so furiously edited that we should regret its loss, and he might not find slavery so agrecable in practice as beautiful in theory. In such case he might become an ugly cnatomer, and six up insurrection. We will now som up the evidence against Greeley under the two counts in our indictment: The first, that he wishes to barloge—the second, that he wishes to destroy the liberties of the working man at the North.

Free competition, we think we have shown, is the very essence of liberty, and he endeavors to remove free competition. This conduct would commit him under either count. Again, he would establish association of labor and of capital, protection and support to all the members of society, and a qualified community of property. Now, these and the absence of free competition, are the distinctive features of negro slavery at the South. They never have been found in free society; and, therefore, we edjudge Greeley guilty of attempting to establish slavery among the whites at the North, just such as now exists with the negroes at the South.

He need not apply for a recommendation to mercy. Never was a society so flourishing and generally so happy as that in which he lives might be but for such loose characters as Greeley. The infinential position he himself has attained proves that genius and energy are alone needed to win riches and distinction of thousands around him—shows that mere industry and economy will attain wealth and influence.

The free States of this Union are the asylum for the poor and oppressed throughout the world, and they are edvancing more rapidly in population and material riches, than ever people did before. Greeley has been guilty of a libel on our institutions, than ever competition, we will be supposed law will clear the should report its loss, and he might not find always no agreeable in practices as consistent of the should report the loss, and he might not find always no agreeable in practices as the should report the strength of the should commit him to alkete of the competition. This consists would commit him to alkete of the competition of the distinction of the should report to all the sunshers of seeley, and a spail to alkete of the competition of the distinction of the should report to all the sunshers of seeley, and a spail now which the strength of the should be consistent of the strength of the should be consistent of the should report to all the sunshers of seeley, and a spail now which the strength of the should be consistent of the should be should be

lack as Erasmus Bookworm, and Mrs. Conway as Helen. The orchestra will play several popular overtures and other airs, and the anusements will terminate with the comedy of "Prison and Pala:e." To-morrow evening, Shakspere's "Merchant of Varior".

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The selections for the after noon are "The Fairy Light Gnard" and "Domestic Economy," and the facture of the evening will be Bulwer's popular play of "The Lady of Lyons"—Mr. C. W. Clarke and Miss Mestayer in the principal

CHEISTY'S MINSTREES .- This old and favorite

Christy's Minsteres.—This old and favorite band are smusing very respectable audiences every evening, by their plaintive melodies, instrumental performances and dancing.

Wood's Minsteres.—The operatic burletta of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is drawing large audiences to this establishment. Miss Kneass sustains the character of Eva admirably.

Buckley's Serenaders.—The usual entertainments, the burlesge opera of "Norma," &c., tonight. Next Monday evening their performances will be changed to operatic pieces. They are now preparing new scenery, machinery, decerations, &c., at a cost of a considerable sum of money; they have also engaged two female vocalists. They open on Monday evening next with "Somnambula," with all its stage effects.

Jullen's Concerts.—To-night is the last but

stage effects.

JELIEN'S CONCERTS.—To-night is the last but two of Jullien's farewell series. Every evening this work Castle Garden has been crowded to repletion. This evening we are to have a grand selection from Jullien's opera, "The Destruction of Pompeli," the "Eritish Navy Quadrille," several fine instrumental solos, and an ample supply of Jullien's infinitable dance music, including the "Parewell Valse," a most beautiful composition; Anna Zerr will sing for the first time Vincent Wallace's song of the "Happy Birdling," and Mad. Welface Bouchelle, who has become an immense favorite—and justly so, for she sings sweetly and is remarkable for tasteful happily introduced embellishments—will sing this creaning the national Iriah melody of "Savourneen Declish." An overflowing attendance my be anticipated.

Eignor Beitz gives two entertainments.

SIGNOR BLITZ gives two entertainments to-day, at Odd Fellow's Hall, Paterson, N. J. Mr. Blakedakes a benefit at Wallack's theatre on Tuesday evening next.

Meeting in Quebec to Congratulate Lord

A meeting was held in Quebec on the 18th inst., to congratulate Lord Elgin.

A meeting was held in Quebec on the 18th inst., to congratulate Lord Elgin on his return to Canada, and to express sympathy with England in the war with Russia. The following resolutions were passed after considerable discussion, in which it was contended by some of the speakers that it was not proper to congratulate alord Elgin on his return, it being customary to confer such honor only upon the advent of a new Governor:

Besolved, That the elisions of Quebec do congratulate his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kineardine on his return to this city, and that they do avail themselves of so hid an opportunity of expressing their feelings of loyalty to the person of our most gracious majesty, and of their conditione in the theral podicy of the institutions of the British empire.

Excelved, That his Excellency the Governor-General be requested to essure her Majesty the Queen of our feelings of loyalty and attachment to the rithrone, and that the distance, merchants, and tradeus, of this city, will view with satisfaction any measure which will embe her knightly to employ all the arbitable forces of the empire in trisging so great a calagaity as a state of war, to a speedy, a just, and an honorable tempiration.

Resolved, That the great sear which will embe her knight to exploy all the arbitable forces of the empire in trisging so great a calagaity as a state of war, to a speedy, a just, and an honorable tempiration.

Resolved, That the great sear which will embe her knight to exploy all the arbitable forces of the empire in appearing the civilized countries of Europe, in which Canada, as a portion of the British empire, necessarily finds hereif provided, excite the livelies aympathies of this community, and that we have heard with extreme satisfaction of the close alliance effected hetween England and Fance, the two great nations of Europe, with whose previous hinterest, and that we anger the very be

Our Elizabethtown Correspondence.
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., May 23, 1864.
Charge of Wife Murder in New Jersey—Coroner's
Inquest and Aequittal of the Husband.

Madame rumor caused quite an excitement in this place yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth McCabe, an Irish woman, died suddenly, and it was said that she had been brutally

brothers and sisters in humble circumstances, who contested the will on the ground that she was not of sound mind. The will was written by Judge Leavitt, of the United States Court, who was appointed executor. A great number of witnesses were examined concerning her capacity, and the case was argued by Messrs. Stanton and Kennon for the relatives against the will, and by D. L. Collier and Meredith for the missionary societies. The jury, without any difficulty, found that the will was not valid, and the large estate will be divided equally among her relatives.—Putsburg Commercial, May. 22.

Prayer and Fasting on Friday.

The pastors and church officers of the different evangefical churches of the city of Newark, N. J., met in the lecture room of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church on the 22d instant, agreeably to arrangements previously made, to consider arrangements for holding a day of rasting and prayer upon the crisis in the affairs of our country. Rev. George C. Lucas was called to the chair, and Rev. E. A. Osborne appointed Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Few Smith. The discussions were harmonious and deeply interesting. The following preamble and resolution from Hon. J. C. Hornblower and Rev. Dr. Abeel, were unanimously adopted:—

C. Hornblower and Rev. Dr. Abeel, were unaminously adopted:—
In view of the present agitated state of the public mind, it is highly proper for all Christians to supplicate the Throne of Gince that God would give wisdom to our legislaters to conceive and adopt those measures which hald preserve our national homor, perpetuate peace, and prevent the extension of the evils of slavery—There-

ere.
Resolved, That this meeting invite all the members of the several evangelical denominations to unite with us in observing Frieny, 25th instant, as a day of private fasting and prayer to God, that the evils and dangers may be averted, and the extension of slavery prevented, and in holding a Union Prayer Meeting in the evening, and a place to be designated hereafter, of which notice will be duly given.

The Census of New Jersey for 1853.

	A DE TOURS ATTIS CHANGE CHIL	
	trades and professions in N	ow Jersey:-
ı	Inborers	Gardeners, &c
ı	Farmers	Glass manufacturers.
ı	Cordwainers 5,549	Grocora
ı	Corporters 5.422	Innkeepers
ı	Black and wh. smitha 3,164	Iren founders
ı	Merchants 2,603	Iron workers
l	Clerks 2,166	Jewellers
١	Bontreep 2,054	Lawyers
ı	Musons 1,538	Millers
ı	Tailors 1.741	Moulders
	Mariners 1,368	Paper manufacturers
	Machinists 1,201	
		Physicians
	Hat and cap manuf. 1,164 Students. 972	Printers
		Professors
	Painters and glaziers. 812	Railroad men
	Actors 6	Reporters
	Artists 113	Sad & harness makers
i	Authors 3	Pawyers
Ì	Bakers 459	Ship earpenters
ı	Butchers 536	St. and marb. cutters
ŀ	Cabinet makers 624	Tenners and curriers.
ı	Clergy men 650	Teachers
ı	Coachmakers 812	Teamsters
ı	Coopers 523	Tinemiths
ı	Editors 38	To'nists & seg. makers
	Engineers 318	Watchmakers
	Factory hands 314	Weavers
	Fishermen 296	Wheelwrights 1

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—George Hepner, of lowa, to be the agent for the Ottoca, Missourins,
Passureer and Omains.

Januari S. Houston, of Alabama, to be receiver of publie monies at St. Stephens, Alabama, vice Jackson W.
Faith, romoved.

Charles H. Taylor, of Michigan, to be receiver for the
Sheboygas district in Michigan.

Hiram A. Bood, of Michigan, to be receiver of public
monies for the Sheboygan land district in Michigan.

John H. Dinnett, of Missouri, to be register for Root
river land district in Minnesota Tartitory.

John H. McKlenny, of lowa, to be receiver of public
monies for the Root river land district in Minnesota Terlitery.

Marens L. Olds. of Minnesota, to be register for the Minneapolis land district in Minnesota Territory. Beawell P. Russell, of Minnesota Territory, to be receiver of public monies for the Minneapolis district in Minnesota Territory.

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoil.

CHARGE OF REVOLT ON BOARD THE SHIP CALHOUN—THE UNITED STATES VS. JOHN DOMERTY AND SEVEN OTHERS.

Mr. B. F. Dunning opened the case for the prosecution, and then called Paniel H. Trueman, who deposed that he has been a shipmaster over twenty years; has principally salled from New York; had command of the ship Calhoun for two voyages; she was a first class vessel between this and Liverpool; the prisoners joined the Celhoun in Liverpool in February last, as part of the crew for the trip to New York; they came the trip; we salled from Liverpool on the 22d of February last; the Calhoun was an American ship; our crew were fifty-three, all told; there were thirty-eight or forty able-bodied ordinary scamen; our cargo consisted of iron, dry goods, &c.; we had 303 passengers; the Calhoun belongs to Spofford, Tileston & Co.; after leaving Liverpool the sleward came to me and asked me what the crew were toget; wincas detailed the provisions, which consisted of pork, beef, molasses, bread rice, &c.; after a few days I heard that the provisions were being used up very fast, and I gave directions to have two pounds of meat weighed out daily to each man; on the I lith, 13th and 14th March we experienced very heavy weather; the ship pitched about, and the stores were knocked about; some of the coffice was strew about, and I desired to have It washed; a few days after I was standing on deck, and as wise of the men near me—Tompkins, Fowle, Kelly, Doherty, and others; Tompkins asked me to taste the coffee, and raid it was sait; I did not taste; told them if it was sait they could have tea; I said our stores were the very best; they said they had not enough to eat; I told them there were two pounds of meat allowed daily to each of them; these five refused to work; they did not obey me when I ordered them tog to twork; they did not only the provision was the weak of the same and they had not enough to eat; I told them there were two pounds of meat allowed daily to each of

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before John W. Nelson, Esq.

MUTNY AT SEA.

The United States vs. Isasah W. Grant and five others.—Exfendants are colored men, and formed part of the crew of the American ship Columbia, commanded by Augustus Prosl. Upon the examination, Mr. Ridgway appeared for the United States, and Mr. Geo. M. Robinson for the defence. The testimony showed that the ship sailed from New York on the morning of the 16th inst., beat to windward, and at midnight on the 17th, was only seventy miles from Sandy Hook. At this time it looked squally, and the Captain destring to take in some sail, ordered the crew on deck. Defendants all refused to come out of the forecastle, saying there was not a sufficiency of crew. Capt. Prosl, however, testified that he had two more than his usual complement on board, in order to make two full gangs to screw outon when they should reach New Orleans, to which they were bound. Complaint was also made that they had not had their supper. This did not appear to be the case from the evidence of the Captain and chief mate. They continued off duty until yesterday morning, when the master was obliged to put back into port, having failed in all his endeavors to persuade the men to return to their duty. The Captain further testified this insubortination would cost, in detention of ship, pilotage, steambeat hire, new crew, &c., near \$2,000. Defendants were all fully committed.

CHARGE OF STARBING ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States vs. James Allen, steward of the packet ship West Point.—The evidence adduced by Mr. Ridgway for the government, on the bearing of this case, showed that on the Sth instant, at sea, between six and seven o'clock in the morning, the steward, who had been unwell and eff duty for some time, came into the galley where the cook was at work, when the latter commence the ling Allen how well be had performed his own duty and the some whell be had performed his own duty and the same states of the latter. Allen grambled and complained about several things,

content of the processors of the policy of t

matter, and cannot be done without serious loss. In nearly every cornering combination we have been acquainted with, some of the clique, more shrewd than others, have managed to slip out and saddle their associates with their stock at high prices. We have never known a successful corner, even when the fancy stocks were of less magnitude than at present, and we feel pretty confident that such a at present, and we feel pretty condont that such a movement cannot be carried out with more favorable re-sults now, when fancy stocks represent millions of capital instead of hundreds of thousands, as heretofore. We allude to these things here, because a movement similar to that described has recently been perfected by a set of speculators, in the stock of the Cumberland Coal Company. It is not impossible but that outsiders may be attracted by the fine stories told of receipts, profits, diviattracted by the fine stories told of receipts, profits, dividends, &c., and be drawn in; but we can assure them at
the start, that it is nothing more or less than one of those
illusions, or delusions, which so frequently appear in
Wall street. Cumberland may be a good card for a time;
but it will prove a dead weight in the hands of those who
may be unfortunate enough to be obliged to carry it. In
other stocks there has been no change of consequence,
either in position or prises. There are no indications of
any improvement, and the effort made to sustain the
market value of stocks generally, must be a very strong
and desperate one, without great doubts of its success

market value of stocks generally, must be a very strong and desperate one, without great doubts of its success throughout.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks were made at auction, by A. H. Muller:—

\$5,000 Great Western (III.) R. R. 10s, 1st mort.—96
75 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.——142
20 do. Merchants' Exchange Bank.———104
45 do. New Jersey R. R. and Trans Co.——144
30 do.—St. Nicholas Bank.————93½
60 do.——144
30 do.——144
30 do.——144
31 do.——144
32 do.——144
33 do.——144
34 do.——144
35 do.——144
36 do.——144
37 do.——144
38 do.——144
39 do.——144
39 do.——144
30 do.——144
31 do.——144
32 do.——144
33 do.——144
34 do.——144
35 do.——144
36 do.——144
37 do.——144
38 do.——144
39 do.——1

bonds will take place, as usual, to-morrow (Thursday) at half past twelve o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

supplies and the anxiety of owners to close these out, ticipate some further considerable reductions in priod buying only, in common parlance, from hand to mouth Hence we have no occasion for extended remarks upq the business at present, beyond what is given, in special manner, underneath.

Brown sheetings and shirtings are generally plentier,

but rather sparingly sought after, and are on the de-cline. We notice a little activity in the leading makes of bleached sheetings and shirtings, at ormer quotations. Other kinds are dull and languid. Denims are briskly finquired for, at buoyant rates. Drills are moderately dealt in, at unchanged figures. Desirable styles of duck sell quickly at full prices. Ginghams are in fair demand, and firm. Lawns are rather inactive, but without further variation in value. Oanaburgs are not so freely easier in price. Printing cloths are without animation or firmness. Prints are in pretty good request, at old quotations. Stripes and ticks are quiet and languid.

We append a comparative statement of the ship

nuary, pkgs 1 bruary, do 4	.864	1854. 260 788 3,754 3,906 5,217	Decrease. 1,565 4,011 3,958	2,12 4,06
Total, pkgs1	7,281	13,925	3,360	improve
The condition of total respects. The	the wo	ollen busin	ness is un	

The condition of the woollen tusiness is unimproved in all respects. The stocks are large and indifferent, while the consumptive inquiry is not animated. Hence prices, which have already depreciated considerably, naturally flavor buyers. Blankets are dull and nominal. There is but little doing in cassimeres, which are in moderate supply and heavy in value. Cloths are neglected by large purchasers, while being sparingly dealt in by jobbers at irregular quotations, depending to a great extent whether the owner or buyer wishes to operate, though in a majority of cases the former is the urgent party, and, by somequence, the losing one. Doeskins are selling slowly at the old figures. Flannels remain as previously reported. Jenns are quiet and languid. Linseys are taken in small lots, as wanted, at 18c. a 20c. Mouslin de laines are without change. Fall work is keeping manufacturers fally employed. Sat'rets and tweeds are moderately active, but without firmness or buoyancy.

100 Comberland Cail. 32% 100 Georgia Gold.... 134 100 North Carolins. 232 100 Am. White Zine. 34 100 Phenix Gold... c 70 50 40.... 1 200 Caledonia Coal. 4% 1000 Gardiner Gold... 234 100 Carolina Coal. 234

CITY TRADZ REPORT.

Wennemary May 24-6 P. M.

Asser.—About 150 bbls, were sold at \$6 for pots and pearls, per 100 bs.

Brandmutts—Flour was in better demand and higher in price. The day's sales reached \$,300 bbls. Ordinary to choice at \$8 55 a \$6 88; mixed to fancy Western, at \$8 575; a \$8 575; and other kinds at proportionate rates. There were disposed of 2,600 bbls. Ganadian at \$7 73; and 2,500 bbls. Southern at former prices. Ryeflour and corn meal remained as last noticed. Wheat was in good request. The transactions comprised 7,000 bushels choice Generee white, part at \$2 40; 9,000 Canadian do., in bond, at \$2 04; 3,000 Inferior Tennessee do. at \$2; and 5,000 prime do. red at \$2 Some 8,000 bushels choice Generee white, part at \$2 40; 9,000 Canadian do., in bond, at \$2 04; 3,000 Inferior Tennessee do. at \$25; and 5,000 prime do. red at \$2 Some 8,000 bushels rye brought \$1 1245; afoat, and \$1 15 delivered, per bushel. Cats were unaltered. Corn continued active rad buoyant. The day's operations embraced \$0,000 bushels at \$6a. a \$8c. for unsound; 50c. a 73c. for mixed Western, 70c. a 77c for round yellow, and 75c. for Southern do., per bushel.

Cortix—The market was heavy and sales were fight, and included 100 bars file, at 10 %c; 200 do. Alaguayra, 10 %c; 500 do. St. Fouringo, 90c. a 93c.; 50 do. Maracaibo, 11 ½c, and 200 do. strictly prime white at 12c. a 12 ½c.

Cortox—The market was steady to-day, and the sales embraced 1, 27 bales for expert; 500 do. for home use, and 501 do. on speculation. Total, 1, 58c bales.

Figure—Thy cod were in moderate demand at \$3 57½ a \$3 62½ per ext. Markerel remained quiet and nominal. Some 9,000 boxes snoked herring fetched \$23½c. a \$50. for sealed, and 32c. a 31c. for No. 1, per box.

Figure There was no change of moment to notice, while there was a fair amount of fiering for Liverpool, including about \$0.00 bushels corn, in ship's bag, at 7d.; 700 bbls flour, at 22, and 400 a 500 bales of compressed cetten, at \$4d. To London, 9,000 bales of compressed cetten, at \$4d. To Lon

Lette.—Fastern were plenty and neavy at \$1.57 pc. thousand.

Lieu.—The market was quiet but firm. Spanish was at \$5.50, and German refined at \$5.50, a 73.50, asked.

Lieu.—Rockland was scarce, quiet and allogether nominal in price.

Molasses.—We noticed sales of 40 hids. clayed were the control of the law of the law of the law.

allen.

GHE - No charge of moment occurred in whale, sperm or olive. False were reported of 19,000 gallons lineed, in loss, at the a ble. per gallon; and 2,600 gallons lard

in lots, at the a ble, per gallon; and 2,500 gallons lard on private terms I have some —Fork varied little. The day's business included 750 bbls, at 815 for mess, and 312 50 for prime, per bbl. The sales of culments consisted of 230 packages, at 7c. a 8c. for ham, and 5 gc. a 5 gc. for shoulders, per lb. Alsont 600 bels, prime hard changed hands at \$1,c. a 9 gc. per lb. Feet was usaltered, the movements comprised 370 bbls, at full rates. We heard of nothing new in butter or choose. Sales of 70 increspine news best were effected at \$22. Hart Frathe, "Sales at auction —I gore of land on the couth side of Forty eighth street, commencing 59 feet can of Eleventh avenue, 168 feet on the street, \$2,250; I house and gore of ground on Eighth avenue, between Forty-eventh and Forty eighth streets, \$5,500; I house and gore adjoining the above, 36,350; I lot on south side of Thirty-eventh street, with three houses, \$2,500.

52,930.
Sour.-There were 100 boxes Cartile taken at 11c. per lb. Soar.—There were 100 boxes Cartile taken at 11c. per lb. Ercans were in fair request at steady prices, including semi-inquiry for export. The sales for the day embraced. Etchids. Coha for export at 3% or 3%;c; 500 do. New Orleans at 3% or 4%;c; 100 do. Porto Rico at 4% or a 5%;c.—tofal, 1,200 hids.; 120 220 boxes Havans for export, on private terms, and 200 do. do. free, at 5% of Tonacco.—The sales embraced 30 hids. Kentucky, at 6% or a 15%; and 200 cases Ohio, Fennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut seed leaf, at 5% or a 15c.

Tattow.—About 9,000 lbs. prime realized 11% or a 12c. peg 1b.

TEAS.—We subjoin a detailed report of this forenoon's. TERS.—We subjoin a detailed report of this forenoon's section sale:—Terms, approved notes at six months.—
Young Hyson—Jo double half chests 60c, 62 half chests 40 kg; 55 do 30c; 242 do 30c; 123 do 30c; 250 do 34 kg; 85 do 30c; 25 d